

From the South Carolinian. THE BANK—A PROFITABLE CONCERN [By Request.]

In our last number, in which we examined into the profits of the Bank for the last thirty-seven years, we stated that the institution still owed the State \$1,353,336 74. We have since had access to a document of authority—being a statement made by the Bank itself—the accuracy of which we are willing to acknowledge. That document enables us to correct an error. And the correction is in favor of the Bank. It is in regard to the stated capital. It would appear that the stated capital from 1812 to 1848 amounted annually, on an average, to only \$1,032,649 50, so that the statement would be more accurate thus:

Debit the Bank with—
1. Am'ts paid in as capital, \$1,372,250 00
2. Interest on average capital, 2,602,275 84
3. Surplus revenue U. S. 1,051,422 09
4. Interest on do. for 11 years, 735,995 46
5. Railroad Bank dividends and interest, 37,310 00

\$5,799,283 89

Credit the Bank with—
1. Moneys paid into State Treasury and Interests, \$643,106 61
2. Revolutionary 6's and 3's paid, 248,892 87
3. Interest on State Debt, 1,849,750 45
4. State subscription to Railroad, 200,000 00
5. Six per cents. paid, 990,378 06
6. Five per cents. paid, 744,523 54
Balance due State, 1,122,632 43

\$5,799,283 43

It would hence appear, according to this statement drawn from bank authority, that so far from the large surplus claimed as having been cleared by the Bank, it still owes the state \$1,122,632 43, or did so at the last report made up to October, 1848.

But, be it observed, that in this statement the Bank is not debited with the fire loss bonds. Now, the Bank received value on those bonds to the amount of \$1,810,253 37. In 1848 it held of those bonds \$737,600 36. So that it was then answerable to the State on that account for \$1,072,453 01. If we add this amount to the balance above of \$1,122,632 43, we have \$2,195,085 44—exhibiting the true balance due the State in October, 1848. Where, then, is the round sum of surplus profits so triumphantly proclaimed by the advocates of recharter? As far as the account has gone, it does not appear, or, at all events, as far as we have yet had an account. We shall be told, it is to be shown in the funds now in the Bank, we presume. We hope it may be so—it is for the interest of us all that it should be so. But we maintain that, as far as we have been able to obtain information from the Bank through its published statements, it owes the State an amount far exceeding the original capital wherewith the State endowed it thirty-seven years ago. We do not pretend to call in question the solidity of the funds in its possession. If they are all good, our impression is that the Bank will meet all it is charged with by State, and pay its balance due the State. But that matter we have no wish further to enter upon at the present time. Our purpose is simply to show that the notion held out—that the Bank has been, and is highly profitable to the State—is groundless. And, if we have in any wise shaken the faith of those who have regarded that point as incontrovertibly established, our design is accomplished. Z.

From the Columbia Telegraph, Oct. 19. LATER NEWS FROM THE EAST. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax at a late hour on Tuesday evening, bringing Liverpool dates to the 6th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.

In Commercial affairs we have no material or important changes to note since advices by the Caledonia.

The Cotton markets exhibits the same state and the same prices as reported by the previous arrival.

[For the information of our readers we repeat the quotations by the last and two previous steamer: Upland 4½ a 5½; Mobile 5 a 5½; Orleans.]

The Money market had been a shade firmer. The probability of War between Turkey and Russia has caused some fluctuation in public securities.

Later advices from Calcutta to the 26th of August were more favorable in their commercial aspect.

The Potato Rot is rapidly spreading in Ireland.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The probability of War between Russia and Turkey is the leading topic in both the English and French journals.

The Turkish Government, seconded by the English and French Ministers, persisted in its resolution not to deliver the fugitive exiles—Kossuth and his companions—and in consequence of this, the Russian Ambassador took his leave abruptly, and diplomatic intercourse between the two powers had thus been suspended.

'Pray Doctor, what is a horoscope? Why, madam; you perceive, that when the nocturnal hour has so far procrastinated, by a superabundant application of the obnoxious, acridulous pepper, mustardic components, of a crustacean, piscatory salad, and venous and alcoholic accidents, that an undue expansion of the stomach integuments ensues, which in the course of its constipating influence stigmatises the celebrated functions, confuses the nervo-optic system, and gives a scope to the horrors.

Widow Grizzle has an only sister; that sister is a widow also.

Her lord died lately of cholera. In the midst of his most acute bodily pain, after the hand of death had touched him, and while writing in agony, his gentle wife said to him:

Well, Mr. Shylock, you needn't kick round so and wear out the sheets, if you are dying.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1849.

The Minutes of the Edgefield Baptist Association will be ready in the Clerk's Office, on Monday 29th inst., for the Churches.

W. B. JOHNSON.

Oct. 23, 1849.

We call attention to the communication of Mr. George M. Blocker, in reply to "An Old Planter" in our last.

We call attention to the reports of the Commissioners of the Poor on the first page of our paper.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday afternoon last, over a dead body a few miles below the village on the Aiken road. The body was that of a foreigner, unknown to any one in our midst. There was no appearance, we learn, of his having come to his death by violence.

The Rail Road fare from Columbia to Charleston, and we presume, from Hamburg to Charleston, has been reduced to five dollars.

B. F. Perry, Esq., of Greenville, has been recently elected to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives (State Legislature), occasioned by the death of Edward H. Earle, Esq.

We are gratified at the improvement making by our contemporaries, and we would come forth ourselves in a new garb, if our delinquent subscribers could be induced to help us in the effort. While our enterprising neighbors are enabled to advance, shall we alone be forced to a stand-still for the want of prompt patronage? Our list of subscribers is a lengthy one; our out-goings are abundant; but our incomings are few and meagre. Under these circumstances, it is strange, that we should make no improvement? Or is it remarkable that we should call for Reform? The prompt payment of their dues by our failing subscribers would enable us much better to fulfill our duties to the community, by increasing our means for spreading information and by giving more character to our Journal. And this is a matter of some importance. The District is as much interested in the reputation of her public organs, as she is in the reputation of her public men. If she take pride in one, she should take pride in the other—if both be worthy of pride. Both contribute to her character, both to her welfare. Both deserve, therefore, prompt and efficient patronage. It should be the aim of a Journal to make itself worthy of the public, of which it professes to be the organ; but its unaided efforts will avail little in accomplishing this purpose. From its very character, it needs the constant and firm support of the intelligent and public spirited citizens of the community. Without this, like all other public enterprises, it must fail. We, therefore, appeal once more to the generosity of our patrons: we invoke the aid of the District!

A rumor has found its way into some of the Northern papers, that Mr. CALHOUN intends to resign his seat before the sitting of the next Congress. It is not known whence the rumor started; but it was first discovered in a Northern Journal. The wish was no doubt father to the thought. It would be doubtless highly gratifying to the great body of Northern Free-soilers for Mr. Calhoun to retire. One of the great Pillars which supports the Temple of Southern rights would then be removed, and it would be an easier task for these vandals to demolish the temple of Southern liberty. In view of this wished-for event, they already begin to augur favorably to the "cause of freedom." Already in the vista of the future they see the "chains of slavery" let loose. Already they behold freedom achieved for the whole human race. Verily the resignation of Mr. Calhoun would be cause of jubilee to these deluded fanatics! Hear the National Era on the subject:

"In view of all this, it were hypocrisy in us to say, that the retirement of Mr. Calhoun would be a loss to the Senate: it would be a decided gain to the Senate, to the country, to the cause of freedom. Courtesy binds us to treat an opponent honorably, and to award to him whatever may be due on the score of ability or integrity, but it does not bind us to mourn over his retirement from a position where he is nothing but an obstacle to the progress of principles regarded by us as sacred."

But is our pleasing task to undecieve these wild dreamers in their illusive hopes. On good authority, we learn, that Mr. Calhoun does not get intend to resign. And our constant and fervent prayer, is, that he may long be kept from the necessity of taking this step. But when that unfortunate event does arrive, let not our Northern confederates be too confident of success in carrying out their obnoxious principles. We have another giant form, (and we may have others still) who has stood side by side with Mr. Calhoun in the Senate Chamber, battling for our rights, and supporting by his massive strength the noble temple of our liberties.—Should he lose his noble compeer, he will still stand in his own might, to beat back our Northern invaders. 'He will still cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall he will perish amid the ruins.'

Let not Northern fanaticism, therefore, be too sanguine in its horrid work of butchery and destruction.

Improvement.

The Columbia Telegraph, the South Carolinian, and the Anderson Gazette, all come to us much improved and enlarged. Surely the daily Journals at the Capital of our State may now well claim rank among the first daily papers at the South. We experience a feeling of pride in knowing that they deserve this rank. We exult in their reputation; for they reflect honor and credit upon the State—the object of our love and admiration.

Plank Roads.

Specimens of these Roads have been laid down near Hamburg, by the enterprising citizens of that Town, and we learn that they are the theme of admiration by all who have travelled over them. Why are efforts not made at once to obtain stock for the whole pad? The experiment has been made, and has succeeded to the satisfaction of all. Let us set forth to begin the work.

Canada.

An address signed by large numbers of the Canadian people, has been published, proposing, with the consent of the English Government, annexation to the United States. It is proposed to divide Canada into three States—an East, West and Central State—and to have them admitted on a footing with the States of the Union. We may have something further to say on this subject in future.

Political.

The probability of a war with Turkey and Russia in consequence of the peremptory refusal of the former power to surrender Kossuth, and other Hungarian patriots, was much discussed in the English and French journals. It is said that Turkey is sustained in her position by both England and France.

The Russian Ambassador took abrupt leave of Constantinople, and the Minister had closed all diplomatic intercourse with the Government.

Calhoun & Webster.

These two distinguished statesmen are about to appear before the public as authors. A treatise on the elementary principles of government, and the constitution of the United States from the pen of Mr. Calhoun, will soon issue, it is said, from the Press of the Harpers.

It is, likewise, confidently stated, that Mr. Webster is engaged in writing a History of Washington's Administration.

These works, on subjects so highly interesting and useful, coming from men of so great ability, cannot fail to awaken the highest expectations. It is sincerely hoped, that amid the lamentable shallowness of the large mass of the writings of our countrymen, we are at length to have some at once profound and practical. Our people are wonderfully averse to abstract speculations, and some have already expressed the fear that Mr. Calhoun's work will deal largely in abstractions. We trust it will. To be properly executed it must. We trust that, in the composition of his Treatise, he has not yielded to the popular taste of the day, and discussed his subject in a light and superficial manner for the sake of mere applause. A higher object is before him. He is writing for posterity, on the most interesting of all subjects, in a political point of view. And it is a subject, to be handled properly, requiring deep and abstract thought—rigid analysis—and close argument. The theory or science of government, is a study for the longing chair, or the tea-table. It demands masterly application, and profound thought. Let not the public, then, expect a book from Mr. Calhoun, which can be read, as the many idle fictions of the day, without pause, or without meditation. Let us prepare for a work, clear, connected and profound, and which, to be mastered, will require hours of patient study and sober thought.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw, in your last number, the request of an "Old Planter," for information in regard to the quality of my land, the manner of planting and cultivating my crop of corn, together with my manner of measuring both the corn and the land upon which it grew.

As the request intimates doubt with respect to a statement which appeared in a previous number of your paper, I shall comply with it more fully.

The land, which cost me about eleven dollars and twenty-five cents per acre, lies on Turkey Creek, adjoining lands of Felix Lake and others, and is esteemed very fertile.

My manner of cultivating my corn does not differ materially from that of many other planters, unless it be in rigging early and ploughing deep. I commenced rigging, according to my present recollection, in the latter part of January. The 28 acres specially alluded to, had been for three successive years, planted in cotton; consequently I pursued the course, unusual to myself, of rigging up early for corn. In order that the cotton leaves and stalks might decompose before planting time, I ridged my land after the following manner, with senoters and twisters longer than such ploughs are usually made, the twisters also, being sharp pointed. I laid off this land with the scooters, following in the same furrows with the twisters. I had two furrows thrown together over the ground thus made, which formed a deep, but at the same time, a broad ridge at the base, gradually narrowing towards the top so as to prevent the land from baking by rain and sun. The land remained in this condition until planting time, when I had the ridges opened by both scooters and twisters, longer than the first. I then planted the corn, throwing two furrows on it, and knocking off the top with a board.

I presume the plant was from six to eight inches high, when I began to break up the middles. I had it ploughed twice afterwards, the last time deeper than the first. From the depth of the last ploughing, my Overseer expressed serious apprehensions, that my horses would be killed.

My measurement of the land was by frequently stepping it seventy steps square, to give my hoe hands their tasks, whilst it was cultivated in cotton. This is the usual mode with us. The piece is considered, by some in the neighborhood, not to contain so many acres [as represented]. I am ready, however, to measure it with "an old Planter," in any way he may suggest. If he please, I will also measure the corn with him.

The mode by which myself and others, measured the corn was by gauging the crib, and also, by measuring the wagon body in which it was hauled.

The acre that yielded the 80 bushels, was measured by myself and Mr. Felix Lake, by stepping seventy steps square. Reference can be made to Mr. L. and the Overseer, in regard to the fact of the actual quantity being gathered from the one acre specified.

The rows of the 28 acres were four feet

wide, and the grain about one foot and a half in the drill. From eight acres of the same land, I shall endeavor, next year, to make 640 bushels.

Does my friend, "An Old Planter," esteem me too sanguine?

G. M. BLOCKER.

OAK FOREST, Oct. 19, 1849.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

No. XVI.

The same subject Continued.

We say it is of the nature of Reform, to preserve and to improve. What now are some of its objects? It may refer to correcting defects and abuses in government; or, to the bettering of public opinion; and of the morals, manners and customs of a people.

First, as to reform in government. If a radical defect be clearly thought to exist in the fundamental organic law of a state, it is the part of wisdom to reform, if, in curing the defect, no evil is likely to result to overbalance the good to be effected. Hence before taking the steps of reform, it will be necessary to weigh well the nature and extent of the evil: then, the remedy proposed: and afterwards the effects of the change. If the evil be serious, and the remedy be thought sufficient, yet, if the consequences likely to ensue from the change will, in reasonable probability, lead to evils, greater than those, the correction of which is designed, the genuine Reformer will long hesitate before adopting the change. If, for example from a profound knowledge of the human heart, and of the character and tendency of the institutions of his country, he becomes convinced, that an important change, wrought in the fundamental organic law, will so weaken in the minds of his countrymen, affection for the existing government, as to open the way to repeated changes, tending ultimately to destroy its blessings altogether—he will exert the might of his influence to stay the innovation. He will rationally conclude, it were better to submit to one defect, or to one striking inconvenience, than to run the risk of upsetting the whole fabric of his constitutional liberties. The experience of the world teaches the fearful dangers of innovating upon the fundamental laws of a state—especially when they are embodied in a written constitution. Founded usually in wisdom and purity of intention, these laws can seldom be replaced without great evil. In all governments, governed by a variety of interests and passions, are sure to arise, effectually preventing, in the adoption of laws, that wisdom and impartiality so necessary to constitute the organic structure of government. Changes introduced under party feeling and excitement (and after the long continuance of government nearly all changes are of this kind) are almost certain to partake of party bias, and to affect some interests much more favorably than others. The dominant party will be apt to guard and favor its own interests, even at the expense of the interests of the weaker party. In other words, the change is sure to be the work of faction. This is a principle of human nature that may be referred to with certainty. All history attests its truth. All history proves, that in the succeeding administration of government, it is almost impossible to bring into action the same disinterestedness of feeling—the same patriotic and benevolent design, that wrought in its formation. The work of the sages that usually prepare constitutional charters is nearly always free from faction—is generally the result of cool deliberation, of sober reflection and philanthropic design. Hence the great wisdom of their productions; and hence arises the notion of some great writers, "that the preservation of states depends upon little more than reforming and bringing them back to their ancient customs." There is great wisdom in the remark; and it is worthy of special observation that the early history of all nations is most remarkable for individual and political liberty. Nearly all charters of rights and liberties obtained in the succeeding history of nations, are little more than acknowledgements of ancient rights!

True wisdom, therefore, teaches us to hold on to these originally secured rights. No good, but great danger is to be expected by changing them. The true patriot should not give way to the rash spirit in his community which urges him to this change. It is not fit to carry out the wishes of a faction, when that faction constitutes even the majority of the people, against important charter rights. All power, it is true, belongs originally to the people, and all lawful governments rest upon their authority; and the people, of consequence, have the right, if duly exercised, to reclaim the power they have granted, and to convey it in another form: this cannot be questioned; but by reason of the awful dangers likely to ensue, how long should a people pause before taking so fatal a step? Experience clearly points to the imminent risk. The powers originally granted in our constitutions, were delegated by the people in their political sovereign capacity: in primary conventions, fully representing the interests of all, and actuated by the good of the whole—not knowing yet which interest, under the operation of the new government, would be predominant, and throwing, therefore, salutary safeguards around each and every one. Rules for Legislative action thus formed will certainly be better adapted to the maintenance of a nation's rights and liberties, than the interested conclusions of a prevailing faction; and hence to yield the former to the clamorous demands of factious majorities would be as unwise as fatal to all rational liberty.

As to reform in the mere laws or legislative acts of a state or nation, though less important in its effects, when not conflicting with constitutional provisions, we are bound to believe there are many erroneous views which deserve to be corrected. It is thought by many that laws should be changed merely to gratify clamors from the people or a portion of the people without any reference to the merits of the change. Nothing would sooner put an end to all real liberty. We believe when the people with some sort of unanimity seriously and deliberately demand change, it should be made by those for the time holding legislative power, unless by spreading information a change may be effected in

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* Lord Bacon.
† Aristotle.
‡ St. Lambert.

MELANCHOLY.—We regret to learn that Mr. Lewis Mathews, a young man about twenty years of age, was killed by the accidental discharge of a shot gun, on the 10th instant. He had been hunting, and in crossing a small stream, attempted to aid himself in doing so with the gun, when something interfered with the lock, and the whole load was discharged into his left side, causing his death in the course of the evening.—Abbeville Banner.

* Machiavelli and Lord Bacon.

public sentiment; but we will not grant, that laws, which are impartial and expedient—which time has shown to operate for the good of the whole and for all alike—should be altered to gratify the peculiar tastes of a few malcontents, or to suit the fanciful whims of a *misfit* faction. The law maker should be allowed to exercise his own wisdom and judgment. And he should always have by him his criterion of judicious legislation—viz: his constitution, and an ample fund of sound, practical knowledge suited to the nature of his duties. From a proper use of these he will, in general, be enabled to judge of the expediency and efficacy of laws: for laws, like any other rules of human conduct, have their practical tests, by which their effect or tendency may be judged.

That is a good law, says an eminent Philosopher,* "which is (1) clear and certain in its sense—(2) just in its command—(3) commodious in the execution—(4) agreeable to the constitution—and (5) productive of virtue in the subject." Any important failure in a law to fulfill these requisitions may provoke the idea of change; but it would certainly be unwise to repeal a law, proper in itself, merely because some slight inconvenience may attend its working. It would be folly to attempt to reform every abuse or inconvenience in society. In the present state of human imperfection this is utterly unattainable. Shall the Legislator, therefore, undertake to repeal laws, which for years have worked well, simply for the purpose of trying to introduce better, or to secure some imaginary good? These are nice points for him to weigh. They require matured judgment and discretion.

Many wise men have maintained, "that ancient laws which are good, are preferable to new ones though better."† And history seems to favor this notion. The laws of Sparta were, in many respects, highly inconvenient and rigid; yet Sparta was prosperous and powerful, and fell only when these laws were changed. So of the Republic of Carthage, and so of Crete under the wise laws and institutions of Minos. The twelve Tables of Rome were not only severe, but terrible: yet during their existence Rome grew in power and prosperity, and sunk into despotism and decay, after innovation had made serious inroads upon these plain laws.

The above remark is founded, also, upon a correct principle of human nature. Laws generally produce happiness and prosperity, when they are cheerfully obeyed; and minds properly tutored are always inclined to esteem the laws and customs of their ancestors. There is, perhaps, no quality of the human heart more striking in its effects than this. We instinctively look back to the days of our Fathers for all that is holy in principle and revered in wisdom. Legislators have been well aware of this principle in human nature, and found it necessary in establishing new laws, through a want of this ancestral feeling, to refer their laws to a Divine origin. The lesson was first taught to Moses on the Mount of Sinai, and afterwards put in practice by Minos, Lycurgus, Solon, Romulus, Mahomed and others.

When we further consider the great difficulty of bringing new laws into practical operation, and the danger of repeated changes, anarchical in their tendency, from a want of deep, abiding respect for existing laws—little doubt can exist as to the truth and wisdom of Aristotle's remark.

The laws, then, in successful operation, and answering very well the legitimate ends of society, should be reluctantly given up, even when, on a prospective view, a greater good may be expected by the change. As a general rule it is wise to let well alone. If laws be just and equal, the great ends for which they are instituted have been attained; for "justice is the fundamental virtue of political society; and laws are instituted to declare what is just."

Secondly, as to reform in bettering public opinion, or the morals of a people. To direct his attention to these objects is the high duty as well of the political, as of the moral reformer. The first means to be used, is *moral suasion*; and then, legislative enactment. The legislation of a country has a direct and immediate influence upon the morals and manners of a people. One great writer † says, "Laws operate as practical principles of moral action." And another ‡ writes, "good laws make good manners." These remarks are almost self-evident; for the daily practice of executing laws, will soon form habits, which at once give rise to rules of morality. The Reformer will, then, feel it obligatory to frame the legislation of his country as to correct abuses in moral action, and to give a healthful tone to public sentiment.

In the language of Lord Bacon, "all laws should be productive of virtue in the People."

But the political Reformer may exert a happy influence upon morals and manners, and public opinion, not only by legislation, but to a great extent in a more private capacity. In all his various relations in life—in his daily conversations—in his public discourses—in his written communications: he can labor earnestly and effectively to correct public sentiment on political matters, morals and customs.

Our idea of a genuine Reformer may now be summed up in a few words. He is an intelligent patriotic citizen, who will strive perpetually to sustain, in its purity, the Constitution of his country; who will judiciously correct abuses and inconveniences in legislation, but cannot be carried away by every effort at innovation; who will legislate to promote virtue in the people; who will carry his principles of reform into the walks of private life—laboring earnestly in his oral and written discourse to suppress evil habits and opinions, and to elevate the moral and political tone of his countrymen!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

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† Aristotle.
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"REMEMBER YOU ARE CAROLINIANS."

—The South Carolinian, says:—Such was the brief exhortation of Mr. Calhoun last winter to the students of the South Carolina College. They have again been forcibly brought to our memory by the perusal of an excellent address, delivered by Professor Williams, of the South Carolina College, to the "Cokesbury Fencibles," a military corps, composed of the students of the Cokesbury Institution, of which flourishing school Professor W. was formerly principal. We have but room for the following brief but eloquent extracts. Quoting the words of Mr. Calhoun, he says:

"Allow me, my young friends, on this occasion, to repeat this exhortation: If our political sky be darkened with lowering clouds—if dangers threaten, if perils surround you and your country; if wild fanaticism shall lay a rude and violent hand upon the ark of our political covenant; if the naked force of numbers, the madness of an irresponsible majority, shall forget right, and in the wantonness of might, seek with insolent recklessness to inflict upon us wrong and insult—I do not say, 'if you have nature in you, bear it not!'—but 'Remember you are Carolinians!' What is it that makes us proud of that name? Is it because we were born in the rice fields of the low country; or in the middle region, undulating with slope and plain, with hill and valley; or, farther still from the coast, where hill rises into mountains, and the proud spirit of independence and patriotism is fed by a birth sky and pure air? No, certainly not. Our slaves enjoy this privilege with the best of us. The mere accident of birth upon a given soil may confer civil, social, and religious privileges; but it has no magic to clear the head, to purify the heart, to fortify and elevate the soul. We are proud of our birthright, proud of the name of Carolinian, because it is everywhere a letter of credit, a mark of distinction; because in the veins of a Carolinian flows in a mingled current the blood of the courtly and chivalrous Cavalier and that of the Huguenot, distinguished for his stern unyielding devotion to principle and religious truth; because it is a name which distinguishes a people renowned for their generous and elegant hospitalities, and for the bland and engaging courtesies of social life; because we are the descendants of an ancestry whose names live upon the brightest pages of our country's history; because it is a name rendered yet more illustrious by the late brilliant achievements of the gallant Palmettes in the Mexican campaign—by the chivalry of Butler, whose sun set in such a resplendent blaze of glory—by the heroism of Dickinson—by the lofty spirit and noble daring of that whole band of heroes, rank and file, colonel and captain, officer and private, who, at Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the Garita, proved to a gasping world that if a Carolinian boasts his country's glory, he is ready to illustrate it by his deeds."

CANADA.—The feeling in favor of the independence of Canada, with its natural consequence of annexation, to this Union is growing so rapidly, that already plans are afoot for the partition of the country into three States; each of which, it is proposed, shall be as large as one of our first class States, with each from a half million of inhabitants, with plenty of room for more. The Montreal Gazette pronounces this scheme, and the following are stated to be the division and boundaries proposed.

1. The State of Canada West, to include the whole of Upper Canada down to the foot of Lake Ontario. The population of this would be exclusively English, with the exception of some fifty or sixty thousand French, scattered over it or settled near Detroit.

2. The State of Canada East, to include the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, with the exception of some of the Southern Townships. The population of this would be almost exclusively French with the exception of Quebec, where the Irish laboring classes are pretty numerous, but go with the French—the mercantile classes having no political influence, and indeed being quite apathetic.

3. The State of Central Canada, to consist of the Ottawa District, and of that portion of Upper Canada which lies between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, of the District of Montreal and of that of St. Francis, leaving to Canada East the bordering parishes of purely French character, and taking on the south, the townships of British law and settlement.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROCLAMATION forbidding the invasion of the Island of Cuba has received the warmest encomiums from William and Smith's European Times.—That journal winds up its article on this subject with the following remarks:

"We are glad to find that President Taylor is not disposed to sanction a mighty act of spoliation, to be committed by a band of mercenary and unprincipled adventurers. Throughout the whole of these doings, it is carefully kept out of view that a specific treaty exists, to which France, Spain, England, and the United States are parties, by which the independence of Cuba to the mother country of Spain is especially guaranteed."

CHRONICLE & SENTINEL.—We copied a few weeks since an article from the South Carolinian, upon the Cotton Crop and Manufactures of the United States, which seems to have excited the umbrage of the Chronicle & Sentinel; or we should judge so at least from the insulting request forwarded us, written upon the margin of one of its numbers. If this request had been made in a more courteous manner, perhaps we should have treated it differently. We shall not copy the "reply," but have "maintained" to say what we think of the vile slang contained weekly in that print.

It is a matter of surprise to us that any Carolinian should patronize that paper, when he considers that its editors allow no opportunity to slip of vilifying our State and denouncing one of our purest statesmen, Mr. Calhoun. We have hitherto refrained from joining in with the papers of this State in holding up to indignant scorn the course of the Chronicle, because we believed if let alone, and given rope enough, it would hang itself. We shall be silent no longer.—Abbeville Banner.